

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION,

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SOCIAL PROGRESS

Vol. 9. No. 19.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1944.
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office, Calgary, Alberta

5c a copy, \$1.00 a year.

IN AT THE FINISH

There are a variety of excellent reasons why farm people should subscribe to the Victory Loan to the fullest extent.

The most important is the fact that, with the end of the European war in sight, money will be required to look after the boys who come back. It has been estimated that 55 per cent of the men in the armed forces of the Dominion of Canada are from rural areas. The claims of those who return for just a fair treatment must be met in full.

Of course, the war is not ended yet and Reason Number 2 is that funds must be provided to finish the job. Complete victory is in sight. Do not hold back at this critical hour. Tyrants for all time to come must be taught that free people can and will stick to the very end.

Finally, there is no better place to put spare funds than in Canadian Victory Bonds. These bonds pay reasonable interest and are readily saleable. The security is the best in the world.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

about the things you buy in wartime



THE STORY OF CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

OBVIOUSLY babies and children must have underwear. So—the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has given special attention to the production of these garments.

The problem has not been so much one of a lack of raw materials, but of getting the raw materials (wool, cotton, rayon), spun into yarns—and then knit into garments. Canada has never produced all

the wool, cotton and rayon yarn she requires. We have always had to get a substantial part of our requirements from other countries, even in peacetime. But since the war, there has been an acute shortage of underwear yarns everywhere.

There has been a greatly increased demand in addition to production difficulties. The efforts of the Board to meet the problem are given below.

When you go to a store to buy and can't get the things you want, remember that war upsets the whole machinery of production and supply. This is true not only in Canada but throughout the whole world.

As Canada is devoting over half her production making things for war it is inevitable that civilian supply must be reduced.

We just can't produce all the things required to fill the greatly increased civilian demands, but production efforts are being directed to see that the best use is made of materials and labour that are available for the production of civilian goods.

Remember these facts when you have difficulties in your shopping.

Chairman
Wartime Prices & Trade Board



More babies . . . It's apparently always the way in wartime.

Increased consumer buying . . . More people with more money.

THE INCREASED DEMAND RESULTED FROM:



Reduced use of second-hand or "hand-me-down" garments.

Less home sewing . . . Mothers have been working outside the home.



Extra buying . . . Perhaps too many people wanted to be "on the safe side."

Huge demand for underwear by Armed Forces.

MORE UNDERWEAR: but still not enough!

The reason is that it just has not been possible to produce with the skilled workers and machines available to the United Nations enough yarn and garments to meet the increased demands all over the world.



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT IT

✓First of all the Board found out the kind and quantity of garments Canadian children must have.

✓This showed that the public is asking for more than is actually needed.

✓So plans were made to see, by directing production all down the line, how we could meet the swollen demand as nearly as possible.

✓Each manufacturer was told to produce an increased number of garments.

✓A constant check is kept on mills to see that they are producing the required number.

✓Manufacturers not previously making children's underwear were induced to go into its production. An

additional 600,000 garments will be provided this year from these sources.

✓Negotiations were conducted with production authorities in other countries for supplies of yarn to Canadian knitters for use in children's underwear.

✓Primary cotton mills were required to divert spinning facilities from fabric manufacture to the spinning of underwear yarns.

✓Arrangements were made through National Selective Service to direct more labour to the underwear mills.

✓A special campaign was launched to enlist part time workers.

✓Distribution to retail stores was organized to ensure equitable supply to all areas.

The greatly increased supply of children's underwear resulting from these efforts is shown by the relative sizes of the figures below.



*You can't get all you want in wartime
If one will do - Don't buy two*

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS GIVING THE FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY SITUATION OF VARIOUS WIDELY USED COMMODITIES

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EUROPE'S NEED WILL AFFECT FARM PLANNING HERE

Co-op. Implement Company Buys Winnipeg Plant

NEED TO CONSIDER CANADA'S PART IN UNNRA'S PLANNING

Normandy and Brittany Herds in
Good Shape, But East
Different Story

SHARP CONTRASTS

In Canada Dairy Production Stag-
ing Comeback—Seek 100,000
Men From Farms

By M. McDougall
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

OTTAWA, Oct. 1st.—Nothing definite can be known of the ultimate demands on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until more iron shutters are opened in Europe. Even then there will be liberated peoples in the East to be cared for. It is therefore still impossible to tell what will be the extent of Canada's contribution of food to the UNNRA operations.

Too Fast for Germans

It is being pointed out here that because of the rapid advance through France and Belgium of the allied armies, the retreating Germans were unable to leave a path of destruction like they are doing in Northern Finland. While they felt certain that the Allies could not land on the continent, it was naturally the best policy for the Germans to keep up the agriculture in all occupied lands. This assured an adequate supply of food for the people of Germany.

Fear Grave Need in East

There is at the same time no reason for believing that if the herds of Normandy and Brittany are in pretty good shape, the same will be true in the lands, for example, of central-eastern and south eastern Europe. We have been sending wheat in Swedish ships to Greece to keep the Greeks from starving. Who can tell what will be the extent of the needs of the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia?

The point being brought to the attention of farmers is that Canada's participation in the work of UNNRA, even if the extent of it is still unknown, has to be kept in mind in production planning for the next season.

Seek Men From Farms

The solid phalanx of Canada's war production has to be kept intact and in full working order. With the war in Germany perhaps destined to run into another year, and the war with Japan still for the future, this country has to continue to make the fullest and most effective use of the manpower available. For this reason the call has gone out again this year for at least 100,000 men from the farms to help in other essential industries for the winter months. The woods need 60,000 to bring out logs and pulpwood. Another 40,000 are needed for coal and base metal mining, the packing plants, heavy ammunition plants, found-

(Continued on page 5)

Tito's Men and R.A.F. Meet in Adriatic



Among important recent events has been the invasion of Albania by Commandos (mainly British) who have linked up with Albanian and Yugoslav guerillas and are pushing eastward, while the Soviet armies press westward in a pincers movement that threatens 200,000 Nazis in the Balkans. Here Royal Air Force personnel and Yugoslav partisans sit together on a Spitfire in an Adriatic island base used to assist in operations leading to the invasion. The base has been carved out by the Partisans for the planes which have been giving support to the guerillas for months past.

ALBERTA'S QUOTA



Quota for the Province of Alberta in the Seventh Victory Loan, which opens October 23rd, has been set at \$43,000,000. This is \$6,000,000 more than the objective set for the Fifth and Sixth Loans.

Good Neighbors

Four co-operative leaders from Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia are visiting the U.S. for six weeks to study American co-operatives and to attend the Centennial Co-operative Congress in Chicago October 9th to 13th. They are in the country at the invitation of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., with the purpose of bringing greater co-operation between co-operatives in North and South America.

The new British airborne tanks weigh over seven tons, and have an armament of one 37 mm. gun and two .30 calibre machine guns.

VILLAGERS RETURN

About 3,000 people, from seven Devonshire villages, are now being returned to their homes. They were evacuated late last fall to provide a training ground for American troops in Britain. Their training finished, these troops are now overseas.

Activities in Field of Adult Education Are Now Growing Rapidly

Corbett Sees Canadians Now Overseas Future Leaders in Thought and Action

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Association is "no longer a voice crying in the wilderness," said Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, in his report to the annual meeting of the Association here.

Four years ago publications of the Association had an average monthly distribution of about 5,000 copies. Last year the National Farm Radio Study material, for which it is jointly responsible with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, was distributed at the rate of 20,000 copies per week or roughly 560,000 for the seven months period.

"At the same time we were issuing from our own office about 15,000 copies a week of the study outlines which accompanied 'Of Things to Come' program, or approximately 450,000 copies during the same seven months period," Dr. Corbett declared.

Must Plan for Peace

"It is essential that we should work and plan for peace with as much fire and enthusiasm as we did for war," added the speaker in his annual report.

(Continued on page 7)

GREGG COMPANY FACTORY BOUGHT BY CO-OPERATIVE

Three Prairie Governments Loan
\$250,000 of Purchase Price
of \$400,000

WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

C.C.I.L. Plan Drive—Governments,
Other Co-ops. to Aid in Raising
\$2,250,000,000

WINNIPEG, Man.—Plant of the Gregg Manufacturing Company of this city, which has been engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and farm hardware for the past 35 years, has been purchased by Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd.

This will be the first co-operatively owned factory of its kind in Western Canada, President John B. Brown of C.C.I.L., announced. The purchase involves investment of \$400,000, and the Prairie Governments have helped to the extent of a loan of \$250,000, divided equally among the Provinces.

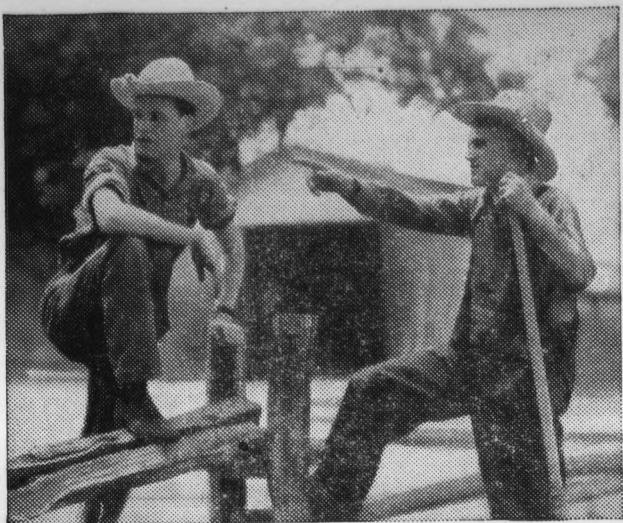
WINNIPEG, Man.—Financial support by way of loan to the extent of \$750,000 has been pledged to Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd., by the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on the understanding that the company will endeavor to secure a share and loan capital from its members in the sum of one million dollars and in any event not less than \$750,000. Equitable division of the loan between the Provinces has been agreed upon. In addition to the amounts provided by the C.C.I.L. and Provincial Governments, other commercial co-operative organizations are to raise \$500,000.

Those Attending Conference

The decision of the three Governments was reached at a conference here, September 21st and 22nd, attended by officials of the C.C.I.L. and of other co-operatives of the prairies and by Premier Garson (who officially welcomed those attending) and Minister of Agriculture Campbell of Manitoba; Premier Douglas, Minister of Agriculture L. F. McIntosh, Minister of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation J. H. Sturdy, and Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines of Saskatchewan; Minister of Agriculture D. B. MacMillan and Provincial Secretary H. J. Hooke of Alberta. President John B. Brown of C.C.I.L., acted as chairman and B. N. Arnason as secretary.

Reviewing the history and development of the company, President Brown stated that while it had a nation-wide charter, its initial activities had been confined to the prairies, since the high cost of farm machinery had appeared more serious in its effects on farming in those Provinces. In spite of adverse economic conditions when a drive for funds was made, 25,000 members had been secured with

(Continued on page 7)



"WAY DOWN YONDER IN THE CORNFIELD"

Here's an enterprising farmer just pointing out to his neighbour some stock he will feed and hold for a later market.

The farmer with a financial problem will find his local branch manager of The Bank of Toronto an eager, attentive listener and an experienced adviser. He will find him a man with facts, figures and facilities at his command on which to base sound counsel and with which to help meet current operating costs.

He will find the manager a man who understands and appreciates the stupendous contribution of Canada's farmers to the vital war effort, a man anxious to play his part in easing the financial problems that beset wartime farming.

Talk your plans over with an experienced and friendly officer of this Bank. His time is yours as long as you want it. His first concern is to help you with the grand wartime job you are doing.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

B. S. Vanstone, General Manager

S13-44

SQUARE MILK BOTTLES

To conserve storage space and increase truck loads, square milk bottles in quarts and half-pint sizes have been given a year's trial at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and other cities in the United States, and the experiment being considered a success the practice will be continued. It was found that about 45 per cent more milk could be stored

and considerably more carried in trucks by using new cases—more compact and lighter to make than the conventional type. These cases require about one-third less space inside the truck and save much work and time to the driver. Grocers and retailers state that they can put 36 square quarts on a refrigerator shelf that held only 25 round bottles.



Put 'em in faster!

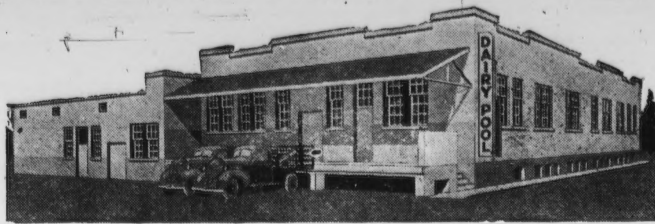
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SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION



UNEMPLOYMENT and PEACE

By F. Alexander Skelhorne

Out of the mouths of our wise men; in various editorials of the daily and financial press; from our production and financial wizards, we have been assured that there can be full employment during the coming peace, under the broad and waving banner of the free enterprise system.

Wishful Pipe Dream

To my mind there is a whole lot wrong with this swelling chorus of enthusiastic accord. Those who are responsible for it are gathering courage from hearing themselves talk, for anyone who has the slightest smattering of economic knowledge should know that full employment under the free enterprise system is a foolish and wishful pipe dream. No magic of the peace will do away with alternate booms and depressions which are a concomitant of capitalism.

The big outstanding reason why employment is given under free enterprise is because such employment returns a profit to the entrepreneur. If a man is paid twenty-five dollars a week by his employer, it is because of the fact that the employer is going to get that twenty-five dollars back from the labor of the man employed and something in addition to it. If the employer cannot see at least that amount of return, he is not going to hire the man. This is one of the basic facts of the free enterprise system, for no employer is going to pay wages just for the fun of it. He must get his money back, or there is no sense to the operation from his standpoint.

Because we have seen full employment during the war is no reason to believe that the same is possible when peace returns. War and peace are two opposites, and what creates full production in the war years, is entirely adverse to full employment in peace times.

War's Unlimited Market

If we analyse the reason for this we will throw a little light upon the matter. During a war period there is an unlimited market for the weapons of war, because that which is produced in abundance is almost immediately destroyed. Tanks, airplanes, ammunition, guns and ships, are the weapons of war, and their production calls for immense quantities of materials and labor. But the life of such production is very limited. Ammunition is quickly used up; tanks are destroyed in the clash of combat; airplanes are blasted out of the skies; ships are sunk, and so it goes. More and more of these articles of war are needed, and production cannot cease as long as the war lasts, so full employment is a basic condition of warfare.

The same is not true and cannot be true of peace times. Granted that there is a huge backlog of durable commodity goods, such as autos, binders, farm machinery of all kinds, refrigerators, washing machines and radios, all of which call for labor and materials, but, don't forget that the man who buys a new automobile is not going to smash it up in the first ten minutes of its use, and place an order for another. The same is true of all the other types mentioned. We take care of our farm machinery, our washing machine and radio. Once our wants are filled, the market must be limited to simple replacements, plus a small increase in population demand, with a lighter call for labor as a result.

There are a lot of simple souls who

Guest Contributor

In this issue we very gladly welcome Mr. Skelhorne as our guest contributor. As a member of the Round Table Group, he has taken part, under the auspices of the University of Alberta, in important discussions upon national and international questions which many of our members will have heard. In these discussions, Mr. Skelhorne has stressed the financial and economic aspects of social problems. "There is no reason," he concludes in the article below, "why a co-operative economy, dedicated to the proposition that all men should enjoy the fruits of the earth in abundance, should not be our aim . . ."

believe that full employment is possible in peace times, and that good times are here to stay. There are some politicians who sincerely believe this, and the same view is quite commonly held by a lot of business men. In effect they hold to the opinion that if business cannot employ profitably all the men seeking jobs, the government will step in and find jobs for those without work.

Contradiction in Economic Law

Unfortunately, such a state of affairs would be a contradiction in economic law, and I cannot see it being accomplished. On the one hand you have private enterprise giving jobs to those it can make a profit from, and on the other hand you would have government in business operating on a semi-socialistic principle.

A moment's reflection will show this is correct. Governments have no money of their own to employ people; they must secure the funds (Continued on page 5, column 2.)

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Dr. McClelland Will Continue "Veterinary Questions and Answers"

Thousands of readers have found in "Veterinary Questions and Answers", conducted for the past eight years by *The Western Farm Leader's* graduate veterinarian, one of the most useful and valuable features of the paper. By acting on the advice which this paper has thus



Dr. McCLELLAND

provided free to all subscribers, many farmers have benefited, often in a very substantial way financially, by ensuring proper treatment of their farm animals. Other readers have profited, too, by reading the section and utilizing in the care of their own animals, advice given to others through the paper.

All of our readers, therefore, will be interested to learn that Dr. S. H. McClelland, who conducts this special section of the paper, and who for the past seven years has been inspector with the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has now gone into practice on his own account, and has opened his office at 322-324 Stockyards Building, in East Calgary. He will continue to look after our veterinary section from issue to issue.

High Professional Qualifications

Dr. McClelland is a highly qualified member of his profession. A graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, he is also a graduate in pharmacy of the University of Alberta.

He has supplemented the wide experience gained in a period of practice extending over 25 years in Alberta, by taking two post-graduate courses at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.,—special courses in the diseases of swine and cattle. He has also spent some time with Dr. E. T. Baker, one of the leading veterinary practitioners of the U.S.A. at Moscow, Idaho. He is a member of the Alberta Veterinary Association and also a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is a native of Grand Valley, north of Toronto.

S.A.D.P. SECTION

(Continued from page 4)

through taxation, which means that business profits would be taxed to pay those whom business cannot employ. The final result of such an operation would either end in business running government, or government running the total business of the country. The two systems could not live side by side.

Out of this debacle, one of two things is possible. Either we would get a fascist state in North America, or we would have state capitalism somewhat on the lines of the Russian model.

This problem of unemployment cannot be solved by going back to the free enterprise system of 1939. Surely this war has taught us a lesson in the fact that unlimited credit flow for war purposes, has increased the national income, and created an enormous amount of wealth production. Naturally the question arises, that if these things are possible under war conditions, they could also come to pass if the same methods were used for a peace time economy.

A Co-operative Economy the Answer

There would have to be some measure of regimentation in order to achieve the best possible results. But what of it? We have had war time controls because it was in the best interests of the country as a whole, to have such controls, and they haven't hurt us a particle. Some individuals have times, but in the main, war time measures have been good discipline. *There is no reason why a co-operative economy, dedicated to the proposition that all men should enjoy the fruits of the earth in abundance, should not be our aim, as against the idea of a greedy system of private enterprise in which a few get rich, to the detriment of the majority of their fellow men.*

Butter stocks in Canada being 11,500,000 lbs. less on September 1st than at the same date last year, the butter ration is being cut again during October and November.

OTTAWA LETTER (Continued from page 3)

dries, railways and other industries. Men are not asked from any Western farm on which harvesting has been delayed until its crop is in, and nothing is to be done to interfere with the needs of agriculture which suffers from labor shortage, but, guided by the seasons, the work of every pair of hands has to be put to the best advantage.

It is stated by the Agricultural Department that there will be a good supply of field root and vegetable seeds for 1945. Most of these seeds before the war came from Europe. A large proportion of the seeds are produced in British Columbia, but the Prairie Provinces are playing a conspicuous part, Alberta this year supplying, as an example, 73 per cent of all the garden and canning pea seed produced.

Serum to Prevent Shipping Fever

In connection with the notice that has been sent out about assistance being given to prevent outbreaks of shipping fever in feeder cattle passing through the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Manitoba, through the provision of serum free of charge, it is stated in the Department of Agriculture that efforts are being made to have serum also distributed to the Edmonton Stock Yards. The serum treatment, it is emphasized, is not to be confused with the aggrassin and bacterin treatments. Treatment with serum, it is stated, is believed to be the only safe way of protecting cattle while en route against shipping fever.

The harvest season is now practically over everywhere in Canada (with serious delays in threshing, however, in some parts of the West), and here in the East after periods of anxiety from protracted dry weather during the summer recent heavy rains have greatly improved pasturage.

Dairying Staging Come-back

The dairying industry is staging quite a come back. At least a good



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are "farm-tested" feeds specially blended to build hogs to market weight with SPEED and ECONOMY ... Feed PIG GROWER "straight" and use Concentrate when feeding your own grains.

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United Grain Growers Ltd.

deal of the slack in production is being picked up. The restricted butter ration is likely to continue, but the green growth has improved prospects for delivery of cheese and evaporated milk to Britain. Getting a satisfactory outlet for the heavy fruit crop is quite a problem. It looks as if there will be canned fruit, if sufficient labor is available, on the shelves for domestic civilian consumption, even though the greater portion of the canned fruit production is for the armed forces. There will be enough and to spare for our men in uniform. Officials of the Department of

Agriculture are making an urgent plea to all farmers to think seriously over taking ordinary but essential precautions against the fire hazard which causes such losses to life and property. The National Fire Prevention Week is from the 8th to the 14th of October.

PASSES NINE MILLION MARK

For the first time membership in the British co-operative movement has passed the nine million mark. The number of stores operated has increased by 312 during the past five years.

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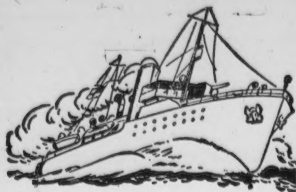
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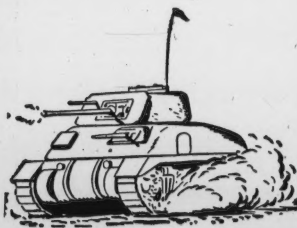
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CALGARY, ALTA



WE are proud to use the columns of *The Leader*, so long a champion of good citizenship, with emphasis on organization and co-operation, to place first for the present the question of keeping the economy of Canada functioning for victory.



That our people have money and that they have confidence in our national stability and the capacity of our armed forces to win has been demonstrated in a succession of national people's loans.

We believe that every citizen — urban worker and farmer alike — should lend to the government of this Dominion to the maximum of his ability in the

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VICTORY LOAN**

**U.F.A. Central
Co-operative**

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CALGARY

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

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No. 19

NOTABLE EXPANSION

It is of course a matter of general knowledge that the co-operative movement in Alberta has expanded quite rapidly in recent years. Figures presented at the annual meetings of the various farm co-operatives have revealed the growth of each individual association.

Now F. J. Fitzpatrick, Supervisor of the Co-operative Activities branch of the Department of Trade and Industry, in his bulletin issued a few days ago, supplies a general though incomplete picture of the rate of progress in the movement.

From a total of 150 units reporting in 1941, with a membership of 89,982, there was an increase to 186 units with 142,869 members in 1943. In the same period, business done increased from \$36,481,405 to \$75,994,409; assets from \$23,886,189 to \$30,071,428. By far the greater part of the business was done by farmer co-operatives.

CAN WE DO BETTER?

Shortly after receiving Isa Grindlay Jackson's fine sonnet, published on this page, we came across the following passage in an article by Commander Stephen King-Hall—a passage which it seems to us expresses in prose the same challenge that is the essence of the poem:

The men who died at Passchendaele in 1917, on the Somme and at Verdun in 1916, lie quiet as the vast mechanized forces roar and rumble over the fields and hills which are rich with the dust of valiant men. But their spirits must be saying: "We also won military victory, but peace escaped the grasp of our children. Can you do better?"

* * *

We believe the will to do better is almost universal among our people. The difficulty for the average citizen lies in determining exactly what course, of the many being brought to his attention, is most likely to achieve the end he has in view.

Can peace be assured by a return to the ways of the past—economic and social? Is there something in our competitive relationship one with another, as men and nations, that nurtures the seeds of war? Is there a possibility of advance to new and more co-operative relationships between men and nations?

The answers to these questions perhaps, cannot be briefly or simply stated; but there are some questions the answers to which are obvious. For example, the role which the press might play in promoting and maintaining friendly understanding among democratic peoples is clear.

* * *

JOB CANADIANS CAN DO

A great deal is being written just now about the freedom of the press, and we naturally stand for freedom. But it is unfortunately true, according to well informed Canadians in the United States, that the average American citizen cannot discover through the average newspaper that the British army is fighting seriously in France. In consequence the work which has been done by Roosevelt and Churchill in promoting understanding among the two major branches of the English-speaking peoples, may be in some degree jeopardised.

We believe that Canadian newspapers, Canadian citizens, and particularly those who are former citizens of the United States and others who have wide acquaintance in the republic, might do more than a little to counteract the present tendency in the press of the Republic.

ALTERNATIVE

*If war once more its barriers should breach,
Unleashing furies undeterred by space,
To ravage and destroy, beyond the reach
Of man would lie salvation for his race.
The ages of his toil would be as nought;
The bloody footprints marking his long climb
Would all be washed away, the peaks he sought
Be smothered in the creeping mists of time.*

*'Tis not too late for man to lay aside
The ruthless tools that shape his own defeat,
And bridge the shallow chasms that divide
One nation from another, and so cheat
War of the final triumph that would strike
With dreadful doom at friend and foe alike.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Possibly no other peoples understand one another so readily as do Canadians and Americans. Both, when they are adequately informed, are exceedingly generous in their appreciation of the achievement of others. Before the American forces that are fighting so magnificently were fully engaged in Europe, the United States newspapers were, for the most part, unstinting in their praise of British achievement—of the courage which saved the world at Dunkirk and in the Battle of Britain; of the glorious record of the Eighth Army in Africa.

Now that the American forces are themselves in action on a vast scale, a change of emphasis is natural and inevitable. All that can fairly be asked is that the reader be given a chance to appraise the roles and the records of the various armies justly. This he cannot do unless he is presented with the facts.

* * *

Of course there is a sense in which the British, with their traditional reticence, have contributed to the making of present misunderstandings. In a summary of the conclusions of an officer of the French army (a University professor in civil life), *National News-Letter* recently stated:

"British propaganda is badly handled and is completely overshadowed by the Americans. British news has put too great emphasis on the U.S. successes in Brittany at a time when the Germans were putting in all they had to stop the 2nd Army around Caen. Much of this French officer's time was spent in pointing out to his compatriots that we had not 'given up the ghost', but were successfully pinning down the German forces, and that it was this effort that made possible the brilliant American thrusts.

"(2) We British (the French officer stated) should be extremely proud of our war effort. Never had we met a people and troops so determined to put out such a colossal effort to beat the Axis powers. Also, we were allowing our 100 per cent mobilization to be swamped in eulogies of U.S. and Dominion efforts—even in our own press. . . . he wanted more attention drawn to our effort per head of population.

"(3) He pleaded that Britain should not turn her face from the continent. . . . Britain now has the highest prestige because of her refusal to submit in 1940."

* * *

The more widely these facts are known—and from the vantage ground of Canada many of us can do at least something to make them known across the line—the brighter will be the prospect of future harmony among the English-speaking peoples, which is one of the conditions for the attainment of a lasting peace.

Useful Pamphlet

Valuable information on the yields which may be expected in different parts of the West from various systems of crop rotations, gathered from experiments conducted by Dominion Experimental Farms since 1911, is contained in a new pamphlet, "Crop Rotations in the Prairie Provinces". It is distributed by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

IMPLEMENT CO-OPERATIVE

(Continued from page 3)

a subscribed capital of \$347,000, of which \$250,000 had been paid in cash. Business connection had been made with National Farm Machinery Co-operative (the U.S.A.) with a view to securing tractors. A service in the distribution of good second hand machinery had been given in some areas. Co-operative distribution of machinery products had been discussed with sources of supply.

Emphasis on Distribution

During discussion of production and distribution it was agreed that for the present emphasis should be laid on distribution; it was felt that action should be delayed, and that a vigorous program to raise funds and increase membership should be instituted. Those attending indicated that the bodies they represented would be willing to give support to measures to this end.

Launching of an immediate drive to raise the C.C.I.L. allotment of \$750,000 and secure at least 25,000 new members—bringing total membership to 50,000 and loan capital from members to over \$1,000,000 was agreed upon and plans to carry on the campaign were made at a Board meeting September 23rd. With the support of governments and other co-operatives previously referred to, the total controlled by the company would thus be raised to \$2,250,000.

Steps to Secure Supplies

A committee consisting of the three Premiers (or their representatives), President J. H. Wesson of the Sas-

ADULT EDUCATION

(Continued from page 3)

The meeting was attended by representatives of many facets of Canadian life, and agricultural leaders contributed to the success of a gathering which marked the end of one year of great expansion and preparation for what is likely to prove the most important work the Association has yet undertaken—the filling of the need of the post-war years.

Elect Col. Brittain President

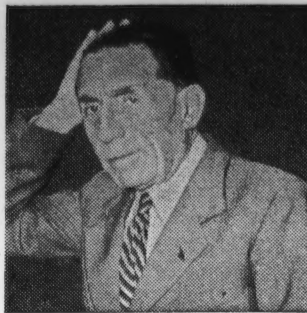
Col. W. H. Brittain, Vice-President of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., was elected president, succeeding Dr. Sidney Smith, principal of University College, University of Toronto, and former President of the University of Manitoba, who held the post for three years.

Dr. Corbett, whose ability and enthusiasm have been mainly responsible for the great strides made in Adult Education in Canada on the national scale, declared that at the close of the war the danger is that "war weary people of the world will sink into the kind of inertia which will deliver them once again into the hands of those people who believe in and built their hopes for the future on mass indifference."

"These people will emerge from their hiding places very quickly and try once more to take the world in their hands. So I am convinced the hope for a surviving and functioning democracy depends upon wide and thorough-

katchewan Producers' Co-operative, Ltd.; George Unwin, President Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.; President Brown of C.C.I.L.; Walter J. MacDonald and the auditor C.C.I.L., was set up with power to investigate methods of procuring for the C.C.I.L. necessary supplies of farm machinery, and to approach the Dominion Government with a view to securing for the various co-operatives a share of usable war assets (such as trucks, tractors, jeeps, cars) when these become available.

His Plant Helped Nazis



Charged with negotiating with the Germans to deliver supplies worth \$120,000,000 during the occupation, Louis Renault, head of the famous Renault automobile works near Paris, is seen as he submits to arrest. The French Government led by de Gaulle has been vigorous in action against a number of wealthy collaborationists; has taken over the Renault works and also, it is reported, the mines of Northern France—a measure which if taken in Canada would no doubt be labelled "National Socialist".

going discussion of all that is involved in the return from a disciplined, regimented existence made necessary by war, to a way of international co-operation, to ensure justice and peace for all people. That is the job of adult education."

Out of Ivory Tower

It was "through our close relationship with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and our sponsorship of a program dealing with practical problems of rural living," stated Dr. Corbett, "that we moved out of our ivory tower and began to take a look at the world we lived in. We had allied ourselves with people of pro-

gressive temper; we began to be accused to having ideas about human affairs, which is always dangerous in Canada."

This alliance with people of progressive temper led to the "manifesto" of May, 1943, which testified that in the world crisis, "the C.A.A.E. proposes to offer men and women something more than information; it suggests national leadership in social vision and faith; it testifies that social and economic change are not something to be feared, nor something to be promoted in the interest of any special group. It is to be demanded and fought for in the interest of the whole of society. Adult education is not just a technique or a special field of education, but a means, perhaps the only means, by which men and women can be prepared for a new social order, a means of establishing the moral and ideological basis from which action may take shape."

"A Thinking Army"

Reporting on experiences during two and a half months spent recently with the Canadian army overseas, Dr. Corbett said it was apparent the attitude of officers and men towards the future was largely determined by: (1) knowledge of what happened to discharged ex-servicemen after the last war; (2) sharp and bitter memories of the depression years when many of them were unemployed; (3) suspicion of political promises made during war time and slightly cynical attitude regarding the likelihood of such promises being fulfilled after the war is over.

"It is a thinking army," he stated. "Not only are the officers and men superbly developed and highly skilled soldiers, but the nature of their training is such as to sharpen mentality, quicken the wits, develop independence and initiative. . . . Among these men are the future leaders of Canadian thought and action."

M. J. Coldwell, M.P., heads a C.C.F. group now visiting Canadian troops and hospitals in Belgium.

A Golden Opportunity for Boys of 17 years



Take your choice of these six highways to Success

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This Trade Training with pay will put 17 year old boys on top of the post-war world

Don't Wait! Don't Delay!—If you are 17 years old, have passed Grade VIII, get ready now for your lifetime work. The Canadian Army will train you—FREE—in any one of six leading trades. It will pay you while you learn; feed, clothe and house you; provide all necessary materials; the finest equipment, competent instructors. It's the chance of your lifetime.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Machinist | <input type="checkbox"/> Draughting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying |

CITY or TOWN.....
W.F.L. 2



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section



"The co-operative idea embodies all the elements which promise a solid and constructive basis for the life of the peoples of all lands."—Swiss Co-operative paper, *Schweiz Konsum-Verein*.

"We Can Help Ourselves"

By ELLIS A. JOHNSTONE

On several previous occasions, through the medium of our page, short items have appeared under the above heading and it is our privilege to write you briefly again.

One Factor in Poor Prices

Agriculture has suffered for many years on account of poor prices. To a degree at least these poor prices were the result of poor organization among producers. We are apt to forget this weakness of our own making, and look more and more for relief from other sources, such as revised legislation in our favor—higher prices even to a point of being above practical levels and so on. Briefly put, there should be equality in all legislation, no more and no less, and we should carefully

reproduce below a picture of what we would like to see as representative of the average farm home. In your own interests, you must continue to remember that the greatest good to ourselves, will still come from what we do for ourselves. Here is the picture:

Three Ways of Helping Ourselves

Here are some of the ways by which we can help ourselves:

1. Organize ourselves to stay with the organization or organizations we help create and build up.



Why not Bring Average Farm Home up to This Standard?

and frequently check our positions so proper balance on this can be maintained, and then from that point on, decide and agree that the rest is up to us.

In recent months there has been considerable said by different parties and organizations in our Dominion (in some cases, political organizations) of what they would do for the individual, meaning the farmer. This makes easy reading and is pleasant to think of, but is very liable to give us a sense of security which is entirely false. Let us make no mistake. We shall progress more by our own efforts than by what the State or the Province can ever give us, and we mean GIVE; and the good that we will get from the State or Province will be more beneficial to us, only if we ourselves believe that we must continue to help ourselves, and in believing that, we back it with definite forthright action.

Your Dairy Co-operative, of which we are a part, was organized so that you could "Help Yourselves". Perhaps there is no better way in explaining what it desires to do than to

2. Decide that if you are going to raise Dairy Cows you will raise good ones and be satisfied only when you have good ones. The same to be said for your Poultry, Hogs and Beef Cattle.

3. Decide you will produce the best grade in any product. Aim for Special Grade Cream and Milk (always use the stronger strains of Grains and Grasses), A Grade Eggs, and Dairy Cows that will produce at least 300 pounds B.F. each lactation period.

Wide Variation in Costs

As an example, we have in front of us a report on milk production costs. These figures are taken from the farmers' records and are supposed to include all costs. These costs range from a low cost per pound butterfat of 31.9c to a high of 66.1c. In other words, on some farms it costs 31.9c to produce a pound of butterfat while on others it costs 66.1c or more than double.

All phases of our life's work should get equal consideration. Education for our own self-realization and ethical development as people with a sense of social responsibility, and also education in such practical matters as business administration and our co-operative business interests as well as education in efficiency in actual production—all these are necessary. We can help ourselves by such practical measures.

Co-operative education, backed by practical support for co-operatives, can be a mighty force working in your interests.

While output of milk in England and Wales during the year ending May 31st, 1944, was 10 per cent greater than the corresponding period of 1938-39, consumption of fluid milk had increased by 37 per cent.

Message from the President

Elnora, Alta.

Dear Fellow Members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool:

I deem it a great honor to be the fourth President of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool and shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to further the interest of our Pool and the Co-operative Movement.

We, as members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, should be justly proud of our record of achievement, starting from scratch twenty years ago.

Today, we are owners of ten creameries and our condensery, with fixed assets of close to half a million dollars, and have returned to our members, as cash final payments, on butterfat, live and dressed poultry and eggs, the total of \$343,020.49 and have issued participation certificates to the total of \$312,893.16 or a grand total of \$655,913.65 in Final Payments since 1925. We have also redeemed in Cash, \$102,341.46 of our outstanding Participation.

Our first hundred or so members were forced to start our Pool in 1925, due to the wide margin between cream and butter prices; so now if we of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool's 8000 members will each reason out with himself the following code, then each member will realize that he is working with his neighbors for the good of all:

"In the Co-operative I work, with and for my neighbors, not against them. I may work for myself, but I cannot work only for myself. I know that my work will help my neighbors as well as myself

and while I realize that, some of my efforts go to the advantage of my neighbors who are likewise working for me."

A member of a co-operative knows that he can gain no advantage for himself, unless everybody else gains an equal advantage too. The harder he works to get things for himself, the better are the things he gets for others. Similarly, the more earnestly the others work to get things for themselves, the more they get for him.

Yours fraternally,

Jas. A. Wood.

President.

Seek Greater Strength in Egg Shells

Canadian agricultural scientists are seeking to discover means of getting a tighter-textured stronger shell in eggs for the market, a call for help having gone out from Ottawa. Loss to the industry through breakage of shells in transport and handling during the past year has been excessive, and Canadian eggs for export in the shell require strong shells. Loss is not alone in breakage, but in the smearing of unbroken eggs. Shortage of help, inexperienced help, and more volume of business than can be properly serviced are contributory causes.

A new type of plastic foam, lighter than rock wool, glass or cork and giving better insulation than any of the three, is being produced by General Electric Company. It is being used for military purposes but is expected to come into wide general use after the war.

Corporation Incomes

Incomes of corporations in the U.S. increased 329 per cent from 1939 to 1943, according to a recent statement of the A. F. of L.; farmers' incomes went up 204 per cent, business proprietors had an increase of 94 per cent and industrial workers of 58 per cent. Calculations were based on income before tax deductions in all cases.

Provincial Institute of Technology & Art

CALGARY, ALBERTA

I—Courses for Farm La's:

Tractors.

Tractor Mechanics (including Welding and Machine Shop).

Diesel Engines.

Farm Construction and Mechanics.

Opening date—October 30th, 1944.

II—Courses for Farm Girls:

Dressmaking and Millinery.

Fine Art.

Craftwork (weaving, leatherwork, etc.)

Opening date—October 2nd, 1944.

III—Courses in Mechanical Trades:

Regular classes open on October 2nd, 1944. Students of mature years may enter at any time.

Write for free illustrated booklet or phone R2683

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Minister of Education.

J. FOWLER
Principal.

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LIMITED
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CALGARY

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Your Poultry Crop

In a month's time you will have marketed a considerable percentage of your surplus Chicken and Fowl and in another month after that, you will be preparing to dress your Turkeys.

We are, therefore assuming that you would be interested in knowing something of the prospective Poultry Markets. Here are the latest Official Figures on the Poultry Stocks. They were issued by the Federal Government. We give you these figures for a five year period as at September 1st each year and suggest that you study them carefully:

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Broilers.....	705,427	281,163	416,034	309,127	163,564
Chickens.....	1,825,864	717,367	761,563	741,245	803,067
Fowls.....	2,564,474	794,876	549,382	344,818	562,605
Ducks.....	109,957	29,791	161,875	55,574	197,999
Geese.....	91,635	1,455	194,017	87,014	25,340
Turkeys.....	1,670,937	478,209	3,641,431	1,234,886	1,409,423
Unclassified....	186,111	158,818	65,592	69,803	80,538
	7,154,405	2,470,679	5,924,894	2,842,467	3,242,536

You will notice that there is a large increase in some of our storage stocks of Dressed Poultry, particularly fowl. Notwithstanding this, we would say that the present prices for Chicken and Fowl will be maintained and that the prices for Dressed Turkeys will be very approximately the same as in 1943. These values, we believe, do give the producer a fair return and should tend to make poultry operations fairly satisfactory. May we stress again one very important point:

ALIX
EDBERG
PONOKA

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Plants located at:
BENTLEY
DELBURNE
STETTLER

RED DEER

ECKVILLE
ELNORA
NEW NORWAY

The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
K.C., LL.D.

Replies to Inquiries

(Any paid-up subscriber may submit legal question, to be answered free in this section, but not by mail.)

Notice Now Necessary

P.R.F.—If you did not get your tenant to sign a new lease when the old lease expired, the tenant is probably now in the position of a tenant from year to year, and you will have to give him a full six months' notice before you can terminate his present rental rights. You are probably too late to give him this six months' notice in time to get possession of the land next spring. I would suggest that you

make some arrangements with him for a new lease in writing, so as to avoid any difficulty of this kind in the future.

Damage by Animals

S.L.G.—The principal question is whether or not your animals were running at large, that is without anyone in charge, and whether there is a by-law in your municipal district making it illegal for animals to run at large. If they were unlawfully at large you will have considerable difficulty escaping liability for damages to the car. If your animals were unlawfully running at large, I think you would be well advised to settle the claim on the best terms possible.

Nothing Tricky in Agreement

N.A.G.—I do not see anything tricky in the document which you sent me. Many people are working under this form of agreement without any difficulty whatsoever.

Question re Bonus

G.N.—There is no document which I can prepare that will help you get a settlement of wheat acreage reduction bonus. It is entirely a question of whether or not, on the facts, you are entitled to such a bonus. If the difficulty is only whether or not you rented your land in 1943, you should have affidavits prepared and signed by both yourself and the alleged renter showing that the land was not rented. The Administrator of the Wheat Acreage Reduction Plan might accept such an affidavit as final. I suggest you consult a solicitor in your vicinity who can prepare the necessary affidavits and advise you as to your procedure.

Believe Entitled to Damages

Inquirer—Unless there was an agreement in writing, there would probably be a difference of evidence between "A" and "B" as to the terms of sale of the bull. I am of the opinion that "B" can sue "A" for damages and recover a substantial part of the purchase price.

Sheep Production

The fourth revision of "Sheep Production in Alberta" has been issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, and is being distributed by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

You Can't Get Eggs From WORMY Birds

It's possible to feed three birds enough for normal laying, and get only ONE egg out of the lot—if the birds have worm! Worms often kill blood corpuscles needed to turn feed into eggs.

WIPE OUT Cecum, Round and Tape Worms with



Pratts
"Split-Action"
WORM CAPSULES

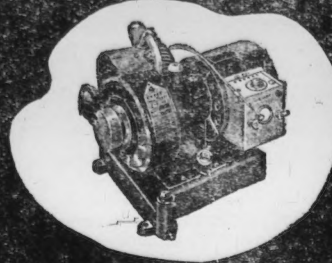
All in One Treatment

For effective action, three different drugs must be administered at intervals to kill these three kinds of worms. Pratt's "Split-Action" N.K. Capsules have a patented feature, enabling these drugs to be administered in ONE DOSE, yet releasing them into the intestines hours apart.

Order from local Pratt Dealer or write for full information and folder to
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Guelph, Ontario 20

Pratts "SPLIT-ACTION"
WORM CAPSULES

PLAN FOR TOMORROW



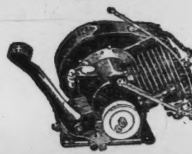
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Electric light and power can be yours at low cost with a Johnson Chore-Horse. This dependable little engine supplies engine power for pumping water, running separators, washing machines and other farm equipment and generates electric current to light house, barns and yards with brilliant electric light, to operate a radio and to charge batteries.

The Johnson Chore-Horse is a gasoline-fueled electric generator with power take-off pulley. It is easy and economical to operate and will save you Time, Money and Labour! Write to-day for FREE illustrated literature.

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PETERBORO CANADA

Win Awards

At the annual convention of the Alberta division, Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association, *The Red Deer Advocate* won the Grain and Milling Advertising Service award for the most improved paper with a circulation of over 750, *The Chauvin Chronicle* winning first place among papers with less than 750 circulation. Other awards were won by *The Lacombe Globe*, *The High River Times*, and *The Peace River Record-Gazette*. Officers elected were: Clyde Jessup, *Nanton News*, President; A. H. Avery, *Taber Times*, Vice-President; C. Nesbitt, *Brooks Bulletin*, second Vice-President; directors, A. Ballock, *Coleman Journal*; R. Smith, *Westlock Witness*; W. Miller, *Olds Gazette*; W. Draayer, *Wetaskiwin Times*.

German and Italian prisoners of war have furnished the labor for salvage of over a million dollars' worth of lumber at coast embarkation points in the last three months.

All canning sugar coupons are valid until December 31st.

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HELPER Springs and Parts for all Trucks



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Get ready to Buy

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JACK'S MAKING OUT?

"I wonder how Jack's making out, over there? It must be hard going, sometimes . . .

"Well, no matter how tough his job is, I know he'll keep his end up. He'll see it through. That's the sort of fellow he is.

"We'll keep our end up, too. Oh, I know it's no real sacrifice, buying Victory Bonds—good interest, the best security in the world, and just as good as cash anytime we really need it. But even if it pinched a lot tighter, I'd still say, 'Let's buy more Victory Bonds, this time'—it's the least we can do to help our own boys finish the job."

There is no safer investment than Victory Bonds. Every dollar you lend will be repaid in full, with interest, for Victory Bonds are backed by all the wealth and resources of our whole Dominion. Never yet has Canada failed to pay both interest and capital on any loan.

VICTORY BONDS

BUY ONE MORE THAN BEFORE

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Harvest Home Festivals

provide excellent opportunities to
MAKE MONEY
for your Church, Lodge, School, Club,
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E.F.L., writes saying:

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approximately \$70 profit on one
evening's turnover. Our booth
was the most popular at the
Bazaar."

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Taste and Every Purpose and has
turned the tide to Finer Quality,
Greater Strength and More Variety.
Send for a complete list. You will be
interested, as many of these unique
Flavors you have probably never
heard of.

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LOVE-THE FLAVOR MAN

Arrangements for contributions to
the handicrafts exhibit at the Annual
Convention were made at the last
meeting of Bassano U.F.W.A., and
organization of a Junior U.F.A. was
discussed.

McCafferty U.F.W.A. (Edgerton)
are sending Christmas parcels to six
boys and one girl who are serving
overseas, and have arranged a shower
for a fall bride and sent gifts to two
boys who have recently enlisted, re-
ports Mrs. W. T. Hays.



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SOFT WOOLLEN RAGS OR
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and we will make them into high quality
goods. All washing, carding, spinning and
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skin irritations, with Elik's Ointment No. 5,
prescription of noted skin specialist. Itch relieved
promptly, skin healed quickly or money refunded.
\$1.00, \$2.00.

Order today from
ELIK'S MEDICINE COMPANY
Dept. 21 Box 234 Saskatoon, Sask.

Interests of The United Farm Women

CHANGED IDEAS IN EDUCATION

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

The weather? Well, as I write,
the least said about it as a help to
harvest, the better. I shall refer to
something else.

Those of you who read my letters
may remember that in my last one
I commented on the fact that the care
of the health was being accepted more
and more as a social responsibility.
We are beginning to realize it is in
the interests of the nation at large
that her people shall be a strong,
healthy people.

First Individual—Now Social Responsibility

We also hear much of another means
of enrichment of the life of individuals
and of the life of the nation. That is
the matter of education. It is some
time since it was considered solely the
concern of the individual. There was
a time when the fortunate few secured
their own instructors whose sole duty
was with one family. Then there was
a stage when there were schools and
different families made contribution to
pay for the instruction of their own
family. Still another step was taken
when schools were paid for by public
funds and compulsory attendance
was soon the law. Through the years
the attendance period has been ex-
tended in years or grades.

At first, these schools for the ordi-
nary pupil may have been very largely
confined to the well-worn phrasing
"reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic", but
that has been very much enlarged.
Those of us who only occasionally see
the text books and the books the
teachers must read in order to carry
out their part, get rather a surprise.

The whole trend is towards a social
conception of teaching and of the
subjects being taught. At this present
time there seems a greater interest
in both than ever before. There is
greater endeavor to get for every
child the opportunity to attend school
for a longer period of years than before.
Also there is a greater endeavor to
get for those who have shown ability
the further chance of development.

Attention to Adult Education

The matter, too, of adult education
is receiving greater attention than in
former years. Opportunities for many
who lacked them or lacked the wisdom
to make use of their opportunities,
are being offered.

This matter of education is another,
along with that of public health, in
which we would do well to throw our
interests and give our thoughtful
support. In fact, the two subjects
could be very much intertwined in
their administration; with both the
aim to be that each and every person
will be able to get more out of life
and give more.

At this season we are particularly
reminded of the educational phase as
the schools are now opening—at least
those fortunate enough to secure
teachers. And again we wish success
to those teachers who are making
their first attempt, and continued
success to those to whom it is an

old story. Theirs is a great oppor-
tunity and a great responsibility.
Let us give what help we can, in all
the ways we can.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Miss Molly Coupland addressed a
recent luncheon meeting of Lethbridge
U.F.W.A., when Mrs. R. Kirk and
Mrs. M. Ness were hostesses.

To raise funds for their various
activities, including war work, Gleichen
U.F.W.A. plan a dance and raffle to be
held in Meadowbrook Hall on October
13th. They have made a total of 15
quilts for the Red Cross, and have
recently sent donations of \$20 to the
Red Cross, \$15 to the Prisoners of
War Fund, \$25 to the Flood Victims'
Fund, and \$5 to the Salvation Army
for their work for the armed forces,
writes Mrs. R. J. Burne.

Farm Home and Garden

Marrow Pickle: Use vegetable
marrow or ripe cucumbers. To each
2 quarts, cut in small pieces, add 1-1/2
cups chopped onion; sprinkle with
3 tbs. salt, let stand 1 hour, drain.
Mix 1 tsp. turmeric and 1/4 cup dry
mustard with 1 cup pickling vinegar,
add to vegetables, and bring to boiling
point; cook slowly 15 minutes. Mix
1/4 cup flour with 1/2 cup sugar and
another cup of vinegar, bring to boil
and cook slowly 10 minutes, stirring
constantly; add vegetables; pack and
seal.

Fresh Grape Jam: Wash about 3
quarts fully ripe grapes; slip skins
from pulp; simmer pulp for 5 minutes;
sieve to remove seeds. Put skins
through grinder, combine with pulp.
To 4 1/2 cups fruit add 7 cups sugar;
bring quickly to full boil; boil hard
1 minute; remove from heat and stir
in 1/2 bottle liquid pectin; bottle and
seal.

Swedish Tea Ring: Soften 2 cakes
compressed yeast in 1/4 cup lukewarm
water. Scald 1 cup milk, add 1/4 cup
shortening, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 tsp. salt.
Cool to lukewarm, add enough flour
to make thick batter; add soaked
yeast, and 1 egg, beaten. Add flour to
make soft dough; knead well. Let
(Continued on page 13)

CKUA 580 KC. Invites You to Listen

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
12:00	News	News	News
12:30	Prairie Farm Broadcast	Prairie Farm Broadcast	Prairie Farm Broadcast
2:30	Elementary Music	Gems of Melody	Speech Training
5:30	News and Interlude	News and Interlude	News and Interlude
5:45	News Round Up	News Round Up	News Round Up
8:00	News	News	News
10:00	B.B.C. News Reel	B.B.C. News Reel	B.B.C. News Reel
10:15	World Commentary	World Commentary	World Commentary
	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
12:00	News	News	News
12:30	Prairie Farm Broadcast	Prairie Farm Broadcast	Midday Symphony
2:30	Gems of Melody	Overtures	Horace Heidt
5:30	News and Interlude	News and Interlude	
5:45	News Round Up	News Round Up	
8:00	News	News	
10:00	B.B.C. News Reel	B.B.C. News Reel	
10:15	World Commentary	World Commentary	
			SUNDAY
			12:00—News
			3:00—News

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Head Office—EDMONTON

Canadians Better Fed

Canadians are being better fed
than before the war, states the
Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
In 1944 it is estimated that
they will consume about 19 per
cent more dairy products (apart
from butter, which is rationed)
than in pre-war years; 32 per
cent more meat, 27 per cent more
eggs, 53 per cent more citrus fruits.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



One yard of material will make this decorative apron, in the small size. It can be trimmed with contrasting ruffles or bands; transfer for the leaf spray is included in the pattern, which comes in small, medium, and large sizes.

Price of pattern, 20 cents.

FARM HOME AND GARDEN

(Continued from page 12)

rise until double in bulk; roll into two square sheets, about half an inch thick. Brush with melted fat, sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon and raisins. Roll up as for jelly roll, and shape into rings. Place rings on greased baking sheet and cut at one inch intervals, almost through each ring; turn each slice slightly on its side. Cover and let rise until again double in bulk; bake in moderately hot oven.

Arrowwood U.F.W.A. recently sponsored a showing of National Film Board films.

Mrs. Gray Strang gave a talk on physical training at the last meeting of Starline U.F.W.A. (Clareholm).

O.S.A. Opens October 17th

Olds School of Agriculture will open Tuesday, October 17th. An official announcement quoted in our last issue gave the date erroneously as October 12th.

Junior News Items

After their last business meeting, Consort Juniors did Red Cross work. Shirley Isaac was elected secretary in place of Sarah Gould, who is going away.

Ministik Juniors recently arranged a surprise party for a former member, Keith Williams, home on sick leave, writes Jean Oliver, secretary.

A corn roast was enjoyed by Conrich Juniors recently, after their business meeting, when plans were made for putting on a play.

Plans for their winter program were discussed at the last meeting of Balzac Junior U.F.A., and arrangements were made for a corn and Weiner roast, to be preceded by a "bee" to clean up the Hall yard.

There are about 35,000 fires in Canadian homes each year, with an average of about 200 lives lost, states the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

No Interest in Years of Crop Failure Proposed

Incorporation into debt legislation of a clause providing that mortgages should not be increased by interest or other charges during a year of crop failure is being considered by the C.C.F. government of Saskatchewan.

WAR DIARY

Sept. 14th.—Americans penetrate Siegfried Line in Aachen, Trier, areas. Berlin bombed. Moscow states Praga (east of Warsaw) captured.

Sept. 15th.—Allies take Nancy, Maastricht. U.S. forces land on islands of Palau, Halmahera, groups.

Sept. 16th.—"Complete penetration" Siegfried line but "not breakthrough" announced, Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Sept. 17th.—First Airborne Army lands in Eindhoven area, Netherlands. Finnish press says state of war with Germany exists.

Sept. 18th.—British Second Army makes contact part of airborne army. Russians 25 miles from Riga.

Sept. 19th.—Fifth Army captures three points in Gothic Line, northeast Florence. Finland signs armistice with Russia, Britain. Russians take Valga, Latvian rail centre. Canadian reinforcements poorly trained, charges Major Conn Smythe.

Sept. 20th.—British tanks cross lower Rhine at Nijmegen. German resistance ended at Brest. Russians cut through German defences north of Tartu, Estonia.

Sept. 21st.—Allies take Nijmegen bridge across main branch of Rhine; push towards surrounded airborne troops at Arnhem.

Sept. 22nd.—Position of airborne army at Arnhem said critical. Germans surrender Boulogne. Russians take Tallinn.

Sept. 23rd.—British push to southern bank Rhine branch opposite Arnhem.

Sept. 24th.—Some help ferried across Rhine branch to British airborne force at Arnhem. Canadians five miles beyond Antwerp. Eastern half Gothic Line abandoned by retreating Nazis. Russians take Baltic port of Paldiski. U.S. Third Fleet drives Jap fleet from Philippines.

Sept. 25th.—Germans cut main road from Nijmegen. Arnhem force hard pressed. Russians push 25 miles inside Czechoslovakia. Eighth Army in heavy fighting along Po valley. Robot bombs hit London twice.

Sept. 26th.—News black-out on surrounded Arnhem force. German casualties on Western front since D Day now total nearly million. Blacklist of pro-Axis firms to be continued after war by Britain, U.S.

Sept. 27th.—Announced survivors of Arnhem airborne force (may be 2,000 out of 8,000) now withdrawn across Rhine. Allied Netherlands corridor widened to ten miles or more. British troops land in Albania. First contingent Canadians reaches Australia.

Sept. 28th.—British Second Army fans out from corridor at Nijmegen. Burma campaign biggest land operation against Japs, says Churchill; states several months in 1945 may be needed to crush Germany. Russian troops believed in Yugoslavia.

Sept. 29th.—British Second Army reaches Maas (Meuse) along 20-mile front; U.S. Third and Seventh Armies advance in Vosges; Canadians grant 24-hour armistice at Calais, for evacuation of civilians. All Estonia liberated, except for two small islands. In four days, 7,300 Allied planes blast German objectives. No negotiated peace for Germany, says Eden.

Sept. 30th.—Canadians take Calais. Worst weather in 40 years hampers Allies along Western Front. Roosevelt warns Argentina against offering haven to Nazi leaders.

(Continued on page 14)

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Give French People Aid Getting Co-operatives' Machinery Going Again

MANCHESTER, Eng.—News of the liberation of Paris was the signal for action by British co-operatives. Steps were immediately taken to send R. A. Palmer, secretary of the Co-operative Union, to assist in putting co-operative machinery in action in France.

Calgary Show and Sales

The annual Fall Stock Show and Sales will be held in Calgary, October 24th to 27th, inclusive. Entries include 165 pure-bred cattle, 291 registered swine, and 1127 grade and registered sheep.

A reduction in U.S. output of war supplies of about forty per cent, is expected to follow the defeat of Germany, and this will release over four million workers.



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The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

A year ago popular opinion in Canada was convinced that the Dominion's wheat surplus problem was solved. It was thought that the needs of the United States during the 1943-44 crop year would make heavy inroads into the piled up Canadian wheat surplus and that the end of the war would create a demand for the balance. As late as last spring farmers were urged to extend their wheat acreage on the assumption that every bushel that could be produced would be needed.

The United States did import between 150 and 160 million bushels of Canadian wheat but the end of the crop year last August 1st saw the Dominion with a carry-over of 3355 million bushels. The 1944 crop, which started with such poor prospects, staged an amazing recovery and production will total around 447.7 million bushels. Thus, Canada has in excess of 800 million bushels of wheat available for all purposes.

May Need Less Than Expected

Information assembled by Government sources indicates that Europe will need less of Canada's wheat in liberated areas than had been anticipated. The explanation is that the rapid advances by allied armies in Europe prevented sabotage of food crops by the Germans. It seems that Europe has been able to supply herself with bread grain fairly well in spite of the fact that in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 crops were below average and the 1943 crop only fair.

While Canada exported 344 million bushels of wheat last year she will need to export some 400 millions this crop year in order to bring the carry-over down to 200 million bushels on July 31st, 1945.

Wheat exports to the United States will not be on anything like the scale they were last year, so Europe and Asia must provide the main sources of export.

Last Saturday the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Wheat Pools announced a 2 cent a bushel reduction on handling charges on wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye, to come into effect October 1st. This action was taken in pursuance of the Pool policy of doing business as closely to cost as possible.

The Alberta Wheat Pool Board of Directors is meeting as we go to press and will reach a decision on this matter.

Line elevators in Saskatchewan and Manitoba took similar action to the Wheat Pools' there, following the Pools' announcement.

W.P.T.B. officials state that no steps have been taken to abandon rationing of materials for farm machinery in Canada. Washington has announced that need for control of farm equipment next year is not anticipated.

High River, Nanton, Raymond, Barnwell, Picture Butte, and points along the Goose Lake Line, were visited last week by a purchasing commission of Russians, to see Canadian harvesting machinery at work.

Prairie Home-Makers' Series

The series of broadcasts "Hot Lunches for Health", which began on Wednesday of this week, will be continued on Wednesday, October 11th, at 4:15 p. m., M.D.T., over station CRK, when Della Foss Pain, in co-operation with the extension service of several Government Departments, will speak on "Alberta School Lunches". On October 18th a Saskatchewan speaker will give the broadcast, and on October 25th a talk on "What Shall We Serve?" will conclude the series.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY, Oct. 3rd.—The market is draggy, with no demand for plain butcher cattle or veal calves. Hogs sold yesterday \$16.70 Grade A yards and plants. Effective yesterday, sheep and lambs can be exported to U.S. without permit, duty on live lambs \$1.50 per head. Good to choice butcher steers are \$10.50 to \$11 down to \$9. Good stocker and feeder steers \$8.50 to \$9.50, down to \$7.

EDMONTON, Oct. 3rd.—Grading was on the slow order throughout the past week; prices barely steady, with the exception of top quality steers and cows. There is positively no outlet for the common variety. The practical top on steers was \$11. Better end cows moved easily, good lights \$7.60 to \$8. Stockers and feeders of suitable quality are in demand, good to choice \$8 to \$8.50, common kinds down to \$5.50. Hogs, Grade A \$16.35. Lambs steady throughout; good to choice handy-weights off cars \$10, locals \$9.50 down. Feeder lambs under limited demand \$7 to \$8.

Edmonton Stock Show

From outstanding breeders throughout the Province 597 entries have been received for the Edmonton Fall Stock Show and Sales, to be held at the Exhibition Grounds, October 17th to 20th.

The Dairy Market

The butter market is unchanged locally. Butter is quoted at 35c for first grade prints; butterfat, 32c plus 10c subsidy. Quotations for Toronto are 35c and Montreal 34 3/4c.

Vancouver is quoted at 34 1/4c.

U.G.G. Annual Meeting

Annual Meeting of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., will be held in Calgary on Thursday and Friday, November 9th and 10th.

Invest in Victory

In 1943, over 2 1/2 billions of dollars were realized through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds. Citizens dug deeply but when the year ended they still had more money on deposit in the banks than before. The objective of the 7th Loan is \$1.3 billions. Let's go well over the top!

W. S. Benson has been appointed western manager of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, with headquarters in Lethbridge.

WAR DIARY

(Continued from page 13)

Oct. 1st.—British repel major German counter-attack against tip of Allied salient, Netherlands. Allied spokesmen warn Austrians to prepare for arrival of Allies. Russians drive 22 miles into Yugoslavia.

Oct. 2nd.—U.S. First Army starts big offensive to make fourth break in Siegfried Line, near Aachen. Eisenhower warns Schelde Islands to be bombarded. Eighth Army crosses Fiumicino; drives Germans from three Greek islands, reported. Russian drive southeast Belgrade threatens 200,000 Nazis in lower Balkans. Over 10,000 Japs wiped out, southern Palau, by U.S. troops in two weeks.

Oct. 3rd.—R.A.F. blasts sea wall, flooding one of Schelde islands; U.S. bombers attack German cities. U.S. First Army takes Ubach; Aachen almost encircled. Allied forces on Crete, is report. Russians take island of Ristna. Polish patriots in Warsaw surrender.

Oct. 4th.—U.S. First Army advances slowly, against strong resistance; British, Canadians, make local gains. Truce granted at Dunkirk, for evacuation civilians. Rain, mud, slows Italian campaign. Russians reported 40 miles north Belgrade. Enemy submarine pens at Bergen bombed. Allies advance in Burma drive.



ENOUGH TO BUY SOME
VICTORY BOND

Veterinary Questions and Answers

By S. H. McCLELLAND, V.S.

Veterinary questions submitted by paid-up subscribers are answered free in this section by our graduate veterinarian, but not by mail.

Using Serum for Mastitis

P.K.B., Water Valley.—As a subscriber to your paper I am taking advantage of asking a veterinary question. Just recently I secured some serum for vaccinating cows for "Mastitis". In the instructions with this serum it said: "Inject 5 cc's into the muscle as a preventative". Will you please tell me what muscle this would mean and just where it is situated.

Ans.—Inject the serum under the skin in front of the shoulder. Attempts to control Mastitis with Bacterins are not very effective.

Bang's Disease

J.S.S., Bentley.—I would like to know if a farmer has the right to test his own cattle for Bang's disease. If so what equipment is necessary?

Ans.—Proper testing requires equipment which will cost at least \$25, and there is quite a delicate test. The value of the testing depends entirely upon the ability of the tester to do his work accurately and interpret the results properly. Unless you have had experience in this kind of work would advise you to have some one do it for you.

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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The seventeenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 30th, 1944.

Both in respect of Dollar Sales and weight of product sold, the year established new records.

Sales were.....	\$206,155,937.74
Previous high (Fiscal 1943).....	\$169,141,670.71
Increase over previous high.....	22%
Weight of product sold, was.....	1,582,932,568 lbs.
Previous high (Fiscal 1943).....	1,328,616,840 lbs.
Increase over previous high.....	19%

Dollar sales were three times, and weight of product sold, twice those of the last pre-war year.

* * *

Profit after taxes and depreciation was.....	\$2,187,586.76	1.06% of Sales
Equivalent to.....		
From this was set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve.....	500,000.00	
Equivalent to.....		.24% of Sales
Leaving Net Profit.....	\$1,687,586.76	.82%
Equivalent to.....		i.e. 4/5 of 1% of Sales

Except that of the low depression year,—Fiscal 1932,—this is the smallest net profit in the history of the Company, in terms of percentage of sales.

Nevertheless, because of the record sales, the sum of the net profit was the highest but one in the Company's history.

One other record was established.

Income and Excess Profits Tax was..... \$3,023,214.06

This was \$600,000 above the previous high of Fiscal 1942.

Income and Excess Profits Taxes for the five war years have been..... \$9,531,025.76

In each of the war years, a sum has been set aside out of profits for Wartime Inventory Reserve. The item this year is \$500,000.00.

Several inquiries have been received as to the nature of these items.

By the Department of National Revenue these items are treated as profits, and upon them full taxes have been paid.

And they are profits in every respect except one, viz. that all or part of them are certain to be lost at some period following the end of the war.

During the war, live stock prices have advanced to levels which cannot be permanently maintained.

For example, present prices of cattle and hogs (on the Toronto market), compared to those of the last pre-war year are:—

	1939	1944
Good Steers (1,050 lbs. down) live weight	\$ 6.77	\$11.70
B. 1 Hogs—dressed weight	11.90	17.20

As prices advanced, greater than usual profits were made. But most of the excess has been paid to the Department of National Revenue as taxes. There is no complaint regarding this. In war time the Government must take the extra war profits.

However, when the decline comes in the post-war period, losses will be made, the counterpart of the extra war profits.

From this there will be no escape.

The Wartime Inventory Reserve is set up as a buffer against these anticipated losses.

The sums set aside for this reserve have been:

Fiscal 1940.....	\$ 579,000.00
1941.....	380,000.00
1942.....	1,310,000.00
1943.....	650,000.00
1944.....	500,000.00

Total..... \$3,419,000.00

Whether this total is too much or too little, no one at present can tell. But the following facts have a bearing:—

- (1) To convert this year's inventory (March 30th, 1944) to the price basis of the last pre-war year (March 30th, 1939) would require a reserve of \$6,600,000.00
- (2) In the deflation year 1920-21 following the last war, the four Companies which now comprise Canada Packers, made a combined loss on operations of... \$5,500,000.00

* * *

On January 2nd, 1944, the final payment was made upon the Collateral Trust Serial Debentures. The Common Shares are now the Company's only outstanding securities. This is an important event in the Company's history, and the occasion seems appropriate for carrying out a plan which the Directors have had in mind for several years, viz. to make possible a wider distribution of the Company's Shares.

To this end, Shareholders will be asked at the forthcoming Annual Meeting to approve a By-law to subdivide and reclassify the issued and outstanding 200,000 Shares of the Company. Each Shareholder will receive with the notice of the meeting a copy of the By-law which contains full particulars of the proposal.

* * *

The year under review is the fifth war year.

There seems good reason to hope that the end of the war in Europe may now be in sight. It is therefore an appropriate time to look back over the war period as it has affected the Live Stock Industry, (of which the Packing Industry is the marketing branch).

The outstanding wartime feature of the Live Stock Industry has been the phenomenal increase in production. The first word should be a sincere tribute to the Farmers of Canada.

When Germany overran Western Europe in the early months of 1940, one phase of the disaster was that Great Britain was deprived of important sources of food. In this respect the most serious loss was that two-thirds of her external Bacon supplies were cut off.

Canada was the only source from which those Bacon supplies could be replaced.

An urgent appeal was made to the Farmers of Canada, and the measure of their response is indicated in the following table:—

TABLE I

Prior to 1940, the heaviest shipments of Bacon to Great Britain in any one year had been..... 192,000,000 lbs.

Following the appeal of 1940, shipments have been as follows:

During 1940.....	344,000,000 lbs.
" 1941.....	460,000,000 "
" 1942.....	524,000,000 "
" 1943.....	560,000,000 "
" 1944 (5 months estimated).....	900,000,000 "

This increase in exports of Bacon is all the more phenomenal when it is remembered:—

- (a) that record increases have occurred also in production of all other forms of live stock and live stock products,—Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Cheese, Butter, Eggs;
- (b) that these enormous increases have been achieved with a farm population reduced 26 per cent. (Labour Gazette, May 1944).

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

Apart from the Farmer's patriotic response, three factors have been important in bringing about these phenomenal increases in live stock production. They were:—

- (1) that for live stock and live stock products there has been an unlimited demand, whereas until recently cash outlets for grain have been restricted.
- (2) that throughout the war period there has been a substantial extra profit in marketing grains through the medium of live stock,—as against selling them in the cash market.
- (3) that throughout there has been the stimulation of advancing prices. The measure of this advance is seen in the following table, which sets up the average price per 100 lbs. (Toronto market) of cattle and hogs, for the period 1934 to 1944:—

TABLE II

TORONTO MARKET

	CATTLE		HOGS			Total for A's
	Good Steers 1,050 lbs. down Live weight	B. 1 Dressed Toronto	Premium for A's paid by		Federal Dept. of Agriculture	
			Packers	Province of Ontario		
1934	\$ 4.85	\$10.95	\$.65			\$11.60
1935	5.79	11.38	.65			12.03
1936	5.04	11.25	.65			11.90
1937	6.72	11.93	.65			12.58
1938	5.97	12.65	.65			13.30
1939	6.77	11.90	.65			12.55
1940	7.68	11.43	.65			12.08
1941	8.70	13.26	.65	\$.65		14.56
1942	10.29	15.69	.65	.65		16.99
1943	11.76	16.87	.65	.65		18.17
1944 (7 months)	11.70	17.20	.40	.65	\$1.95	20.20

Increase in price 1939-1944 — Cattle - 73%; Hogs—A's - 61%.

The combined effect of the increase in production, plus advance in price, is reflected in the following table (Dominion Bureau of Statistics):—

TABLE III

Cash Income from Sales of Live Stock

1939	\$195,386,000
1940	245,243,000
1941	320,900,000
1942	383,400,000
1943	449,716,000
Increase 1939 to 1944	\$254,000,000
Number of Canadian farms, approximately	700,000
Estimated number of farms selling live stock	500,000
Average increase per farm, 1939 to 1944	\$508

The above table is the record of the sales of *Live Animals* only. In addition,—*Animal Products* comprise Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Wool, Fur Farming. The complete picture is that of *Animals plus Animal Products*, as shewn in the following table (Dominion Bureau of Statistics):—

TABLE IV

Cash Income from Sales of Animals plus Animal Products

1939	\$364,224,000
1940	428,503,000
1941	558,808,000
1942	718,166,000
1943	834,184,000
Increase 1939 to 1944	\$470,000,000
Estimated number of farms selling animals and animal products	600,000
Average increase per farm 1939 to 1944	\$783

In the marketing of live stock, the Packing House is an essential link. For live stock as such cannot be consumed. The Producer sells his animals to the Packer, who processes them and markets the products. The Packer, in short, is the Farmer's marketing agent.

It follows that the operations of the Packing Industry are of vital interest to the Producer. Unfortunately, no complete Profit and Loss record exists for the whole Industry*.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes an annual review "Slaughtering and Meat Packing."

This review contains much useful information, but includes no statement of profit of the Industry as a whole.

Such a statement could easily be added, and the value of the report thereby greatly enhanced. Publication of total results need involve no disclosure of the results of individual firms.

In cases where information is lacking for the Industry as a whole, the records of Canada Packers will be used. These have been published in full, each year since the formation of the Company in 1927.

The record of the Packer's operation can be set up in a very simple form. Because of its importance, that of Canada Packers for the year under review is here reproduced.

TABLE V

The statement shews the distribution of each \$100.00 of Sales

Out of each \$100.00 of Sales, the following sums were paid:—

To Producers, for live stock	\$83.60
To Suppliers	\$3.08
To Employees	6.77
To Service Organizations	3.45
To Bondholders	.01
To Taxing Authorities	1.59

The above items were paid out to persons other than Shareholders. They total \$98.50

The remainder was retained by the Company for the benefit of Shareholders 1.50
Add income from investments .01

Gross Profit out of each \$100.00 of Sales \$1.51

From this sum of \$1.51 there was set aside:—

For Depreciation	.45
For Wartime Inventory Reserve	.24

Remainder, Net Profit .82
Out of this remainder, dividends were paid to Shareholders .39

The balance was retained as working capital for the extension and improvement of the business .43

This story of the year's operations is reduced to still simpler terms, if condensed and transposed as follows:—

TABLE VI

Packer's Selling Price	\$100.00	A
minus Operating Expense	\$14.90	B
minus sum retained by Packer	1.50	C
	16.40	
leaves a remainder which is paid to the Farmer for his live stock	\$ 83.60	D

(For convenience in reference, these items are designated A, B, C, D.)

Sales from the processing of live stock comprise only about 60 per cent of the business of Canada Packers. Other Canadian farm products comprise a further 30 per cent. In the calculation of Tables V and VI it is not feasible to segregate the percentage of the dollar paid for live stock only. The margin of error is small. The basis of the calculation is the same each year; so figures are comparable from year to year.

It is hoped that every Farmer who reads this report will carefully examine Table VI.

In it is condensed the "economics" of the Live Stock Industry.

The Live Stock Industry is a joint operation between the Farmer who produces, and the Packer who processes and sells. Much discussion regarding the Industry seems to take it for granted that the interests of the Producer and the Packer are opposed. The fact is their interests are not opposed, but parallel.

As to the interest of the Producer, there can be no doubt. He wishes to get the highest possible return for his live stock,—in other words he wishes that Item D should be as high as possible.

The factors which bring this about are revealed in Table VI. They are:—

1. That Item A,—the total sum for which the products are sold,—should be as *high* as possible. In this at least, the interests are parallel. For the Packer constantly strives to get the highest possible price for his products.

2. That Item B,—the Packer's operating expense,—should be as *low* as possible. In other words, that his efficiency should be as *high* as possible.

It is certain the Packer works constantly, *in his own interest*, to improve his efficiency.

And in this he is working equally in the interest of the Producer.

3. That Item C,—the sum retained by the Packer,—should be one which the Producer cannot challenge.

Here, on the surface, the interest of the Producer and the Packer may seem opposed.

And it is true that if the Packer receives more than he should, to that extent the Producer receives less than he should.

How much does the Packer receive?

No record is available for the total Industry. However, the results of Canada Packers have been published annually since the formation of the Company in 1927.

In the 17 years—

the highest Net Profit was.....	2.8% of Sales
the lowest Net Profit was.....	.7% of Sales
average Net Profit for the 17 years was	1.4% of Sales
For the year under review, it has already been seen that Net Profit was.....	.82%, i.e. 4/5 of 1%

Probably in no other major industry is the *percentage* of profit so small. And to the Producer, it is only the *percentage* which matters. The Producer is concerned with one question only. That is: how much does he get back out of each sales dollar?

* * *

As stated above, the profit of Canada Packers in the period 1927 to 1944, has been..... 1.4% of Sales

Probably for the whole Industry the percentage of profit was less.

But suppose it were more.

An outside estimate would certainly be..... 2%

What would the benefit have been to Producers if, over this period of seventeen years, the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever? The answer to this question is arrived at by a simple calculation.

In that seventeen years, total cash sales of live stock were (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)..... \$3,403,000,000.

Average per year..... \$200,000,000.

If a profit of 2% is assumed, it follows that the profit of the total Packing Industry has been 2% of 200 million dollars, i.e. \$4,000,000 per year.

So that, if the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever, the maximum benefit to Producers would have been..... \$4,000,000 per year.

The number of farms producing and selling live stock is approximately..... 500,000.

Therefore, if, in these seventeen years, the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever, and if all its profit had gone to Producers, the addition to Producers' income would have been..... \$8.00 per farm, per year.

And if, as is more likely, the profit of the Industry did not exceed 1%, the advantage to Producers would have been..... \$4.00 per farm, per year.

Many Farmers will be astonished by this statement.

Over a period of many years, charges have been made from time to time:—

(1) that the Packing Industry takes a heavy and unfair toll of profit on the Farmer's live stock;

(2) that this is made possible by monopolistic conditions and practices.

It is not surprising if the effect of these statements has been to create in the Farmer's mind, a feeling of uneasiness.

In regard to Item 1,—a semblance of support for the charge is found in the amount of the profits of the larger companies. Those of Canada Packers are generally the target. In the year now being reviewed, the profits of Canada Packers were..... \$1,687,000

To the individual Farmer, who compares it with his own profit, this no doubt seems a stupendous sum.

In relation to the total sales, however, it is a very small sum.

Those sales were..... \$206,000,000.

If Sales had been *two* million instead of *two hundred* million dollars, the relative profit, at the same *percentage* would have been..... \$16,870.

That would certainly be considered a modest profit on a business of two million dollars.

Yet, in terms of percentage, the two results are exactly the same.

And, *percentage* is the only factor in which the Producer is interested.

As to Item 2,—the charge of monopoly also has its origin in the size of the larger companies. The trend in the Packing Industry has been continuously toward large units. It is not surprising if the Farmer is disposed to listen to this charge. He realizes that competition between those who buy his live stock is, for him, the most vital consideration of all. And he may fear that a small number of large companies would give less assurance of competition than a large number of small companies.

The fact is that each large company is not a unit, but a group of units. For instance Canada Packers operates seven different plants located in widely separated areas (from Montreal to Vancouver). Within each area its local unit competes with many other units.

And the further fact is, that in addition to the companies operating multiple plants, (there are three of them) a large number of other companies operate single plants. Many of these single plants do a large and increasing share of the business in their own field. It is entirely misleading to represent the Industry as dominated by the larger companies. The latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1942) shews 148 plants as follows:—

Ontario.....	67
Quebec.....	29
Alberta.....	13
British Columbia.....	11
Manitoba.....	11
Saskatchewan.....	8
Nova Scotia.....	4
New Brunswick.....	4
P. E. I.....	1
	148

Nothing in the history of the Industry gives ground for the fear that the development of large units results in lessened competition. From its beginning the Packing Industry has been the most fiercely competitive industry in Canada. And competition between large units is more (not less) keen than that between small units.

* * *

Two proposals to transform the Industry have been suggested by those who constitute themselves its critics. In principle they are diametrically opposed.

The proposals are:—

(a) that Canadian live stock should be processed in a large number of co-operative plants, as in Denmark;

(b) that the Packing Industry should be nationalized.

Every Packer would welcome the development of co-operative plants. Only one exists at present,—The First Co-operative Packers at Barrie, Ontario. It is unfortunate that there is not at least one in each of the chief livestock producing Provinces. Such plants would be sources of information regarding the facts of the Industry which Farmers would accept without question. The existence of a number of co-operative plants would lead to a greater measure of understanding between Producers and Packers than has ever existed in the past.

However, the establishment of co-operative plants would of necessity be a slow development. The reason lies in the highly

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

competitive nature of the business, and the fact that the difference between profit and loss is a small fraction of a cent per pound. As Farmers became aware of the risks of loss on the one hand, and of the very low margin of profit on the other, the desire to launch co-operative plants would be less keen.

It is worth repeating, however, that no single development would do so much to promote a realization of the common interest of Producer and Packer, as the establishment of a number of co-operative plants.

As to the second proposal, it is hard to think of an Industry less suited for nationalization. The objection which comes to mind first is the danger of loss from spoilage if a Government organization were handling daily, tens of millions of pounds of perishable foods. The danger would arise because the chief safeguard would be removed, by reason of which such losses are avoided.

That safeguard is competition.

The reason such losses are avoided under a system of competition is that the penalty of *not* avoiding them is ruin. Under a state-owned system the National Treasury would foot the bill.

However, the chief penalty of eliminating competition would fall upon the Producer. To him the loss would come as the result of lowered efficiency.

The net profit of the Packing Industry as it exists, probably does not exceed 1 per cent. That is the total price which the Producer pays for the Packer's efficiency. Can anyone doubt that nationalization would result in a loss of efficiency equivalent to several times 1 per cent?

The Producer would be the only person to absorb this loss. It would come to him in the form of a lower pay-back out of the sales dollar.

* * *

The foregoing has been an attempt to set down the facts of the Packing Industry. It has dealt chiefly with the obligations, and the mutuality of interest, which obtain as between Packer and Producer.

The argument has been that the Packer has played a large and constructive part in the development of the Canadian Live Stock Industry, and that he has done this at a very low percentage of profit on his sales.

But, in a report to Shareholders, it is fitting that some reference should be made to the position and interest of the Investor.

The Capital Investment in the Packing Industry in Canada is \$96,000,000 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1942). Those who supplied this Capital did so with the hope of getting a return on their investment. And for this no apology need be made.

The attraction of the Industry from the Investor's viewpoint is that turnover is rapid. Capital is turned over many times in a single year, so that a small percentage of profit on turnover produces a satisfactory yield on capital. In the case of the successful companies, the investment has been profitable.

These facts have been sufficient to attract adequate funds to the Industry, in spite of the further fact that large sums have also been lost. The hazard of the Industry lies in the fact that the difference between profit and loss is a minute fraction of a cent per pound on the product sold.

* * *

By reason of the great increase in live stock deliveries, the plant of the Industry has been under constant strain. This has involved a corresponding strain upon Employees of all ranks. The loss of experienced men, and their replacement by inexperienced men, has brought an inevitable decline in plant efficiency.

In contrast with war industries, demand for the products of the Packing Industry will be maintained,—perhaps increased,—following the close of the war. It will be a happy day for both Company and Employees when experienced men return, and the large volume can be maintained without the severe physical strains of the past year.

The Company has maintained its profit sharing policy begun in 1934. For the first time, Bonus distributed to Employees exceeded Dividends to Shareholders.

Dividends were.....	\$800,000
Bonus was.....	\$937,000

Toronto, September 5th, 1944.

J. S. McLEAN, President.

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto.

(ADVT.)

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

If you should chance upon a flower in the garden these days that looks like a modest shrinking violet, be not deceived, that's just camouflage for the Last Rose of Summer.

"The phenomenal string of Russian successes must stop somewhere."—*Calgary Herald*. In Berlin, of course.

Canadian ships are to be built for the Netherlands, we are told. Another proof that Hitler will soon be in Dutch.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

We see where some of the politicians are describing the Federal family allowances as an "obvious bribe". But we'll bet that even an obvious bribe won't tempt Mrs. Dionne to repeat her world famous performance.

"Normandy Similar to Alberta"—headline. Maybe, but our guess is that they haven't got a Social Credit government.

WHAT HAPPENED NAN?

Nan of Nanton—If you try to kiss me I'll call for help.

Knotty Frankie—But I don't need any help.

—Thenx to Lulu.

NOT LISTED

Cornelius Dolf is dead today at sixty,
Leaving seven railroads for his heirs
To grumble over; leaving a fifty storey
Tower in New York, a casa grande
In Arizona and a palace in
The land that lied to Ponce de Leon;
Leaving a factory for making soup
And one for soap and imitation butter;
Leaving a secret for making poison gas
At a bright profit when wars can be arranged;
Leaving a longing and a silly dream
(Grown fainter, dearer every rushing year
For half a hundred):—
He'd steal away and find
That barefoot stream and climb
The slippery boulder
Until his nose showed, but no shadow more.
He'd cast,—and watch the silk
and feather fly
Alight as with reluctant living wings,
Meeting its mirrored fellow at the plane
Dividing air and water. The great rainbow
Rushes, rises, strikes, is hooked, is held,
Is landed, glory be!
The dream is not
Listed officially in Dolf's effects.
—John Russell McCarthy.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, says her latest boy friend must be a confectioner. Yep, says she, he often goes home with a bun.

And then, declares the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest, there's the guy who always wears a blue serge suit so that he can shine in society.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Many a good idea turns out to be a dream when you wake up.

Down south a farmer is reported to have traded his horse for a wife. I wonder, snickers Wally, our incurable bach, what was the matter with his horse.

Right now, declares Chuck of

Chuckawalla, the Nazis are discovering that there's no bargain basement about the Price of Peace.

Indeed no, Chuck, and if they don't wake up pronto they're likely to discover there's no ceiling to it either.

ALL ABOARD!

We see by the papers that the sweet young things now control railway signal boxes. Proving of course, that they always did know switch was switch.

Oh, yes, but as Zella Spencer might say, the women jolly well know how to keep track of things.

However, it appears to us to be just another line they've picked up which seems to be a signal success.

But our office cynic just wonders whether they won't always be tempted to give the mails the go ahead signal.

LET'S ALL GO ROUND TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND LOOK AT THE LIONS!

Tribute to W. D. Albright

Tribute to W. D. Albright, "pioneer, good farmer, superintendent of Beaverlodge Experimental Station, wonderful host and wise counsellor", is paid by Dr. K. W. Neatby, director of Line Elevators Farm Service, in a recent bulletin. Beaverlodge station, he recalls, has grown out of Mr. Albright's homestead, and its "influence is apparent throughout 'the Peace'. His interest in the discoveries of agricultural science has never flagged, and he has devoted his life to transforming these discoveries into more successful farm production and more attractive farm homes." Mr. Albright has been forced to rest for three months and Dr. Neatby expresses the wish, in which *The Western Farm Leader* joins, that he may have many more years of good health and of service to Canadian agriculture.

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work it is expected that some
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Oxford	33	17
Shropshire	19	18
Southdown	8	9

SWINE:	
Yorkshire	94
Tamworth	84

CATTLE, Purebred females:
Shorthorn, 9; Aberdeen-Angus, 6.
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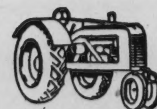
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... higher prices would require higher wages and salaries



... higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs.

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